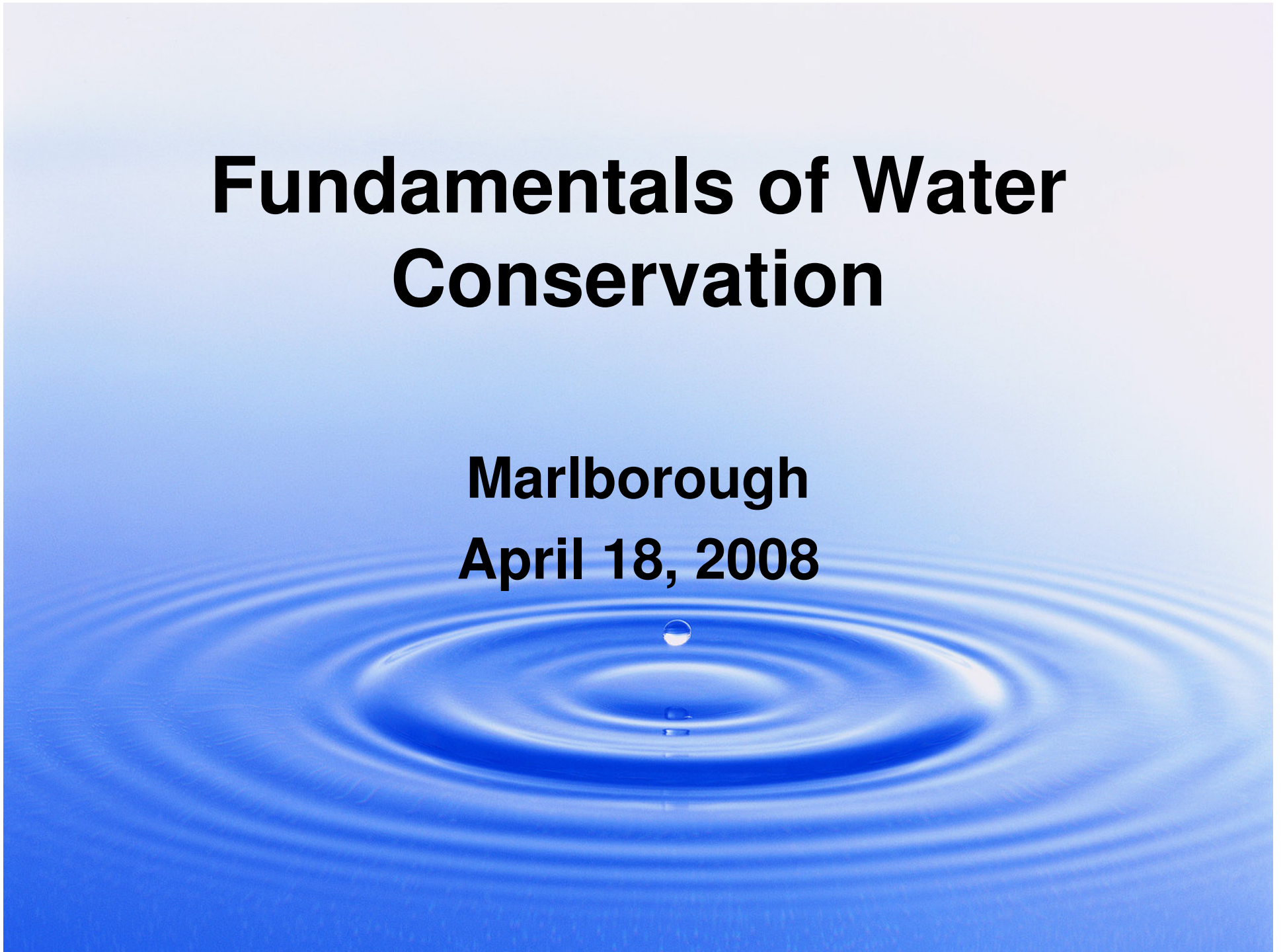


# **Fundamentals of Water Conservation**

**Marlborough  
April 18, 2008**




# **Non-Process Water Use**

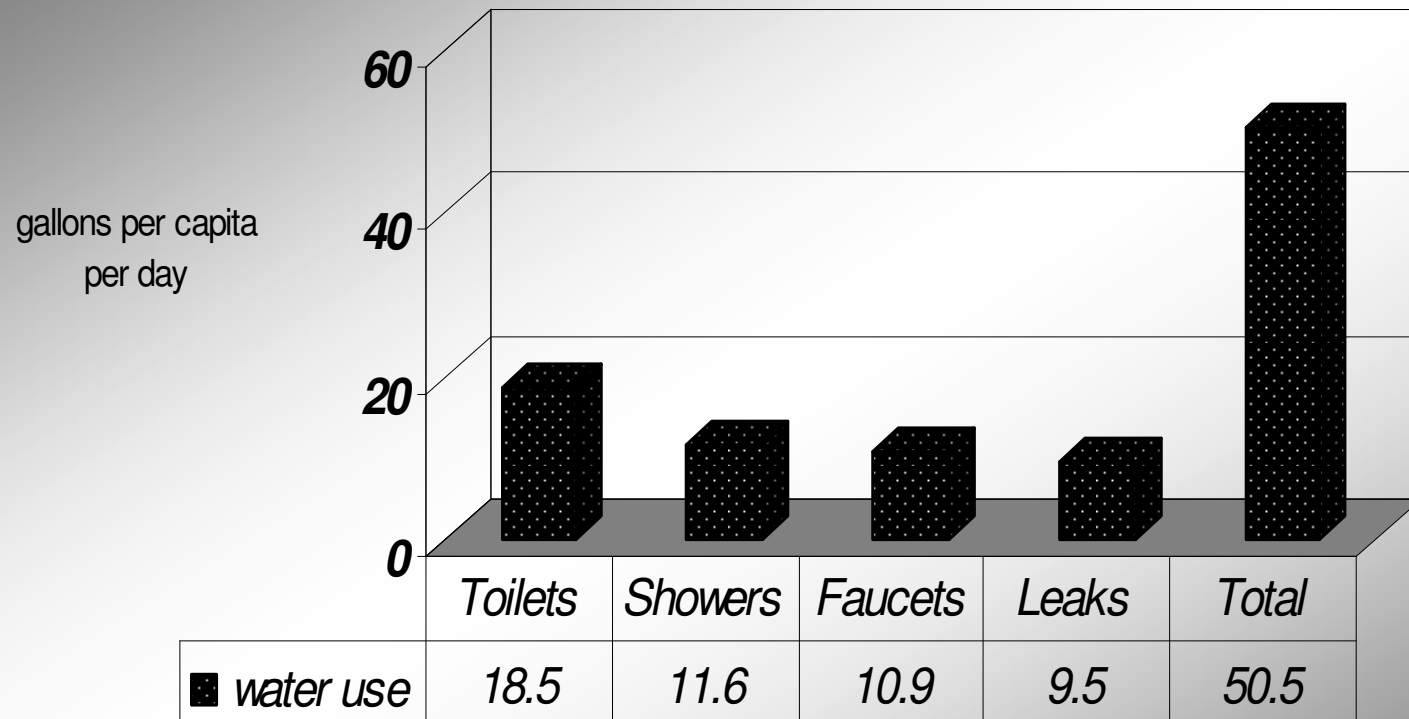
**David Haas**  
**Massachusetts Office of Technical**  
**Assistance and Technology**  
**(617) 626-1085**



# Contents

- **Sanitary Uses**
  - **Landscaping**
  - **Rainwater**
  - **General Cleaning**
  - **Applications/ Summary**
- 
- The background of the slide is a blue gradient with a pattern of concentric ripples emanating from a central point, resembling a water droplet impact. The ripples are more pronounced in the lower half of the slide, where the text is located.

## Water use in Non- conserving facilities



Source: adapted from Amy Vickers & Associates



# Faucets

- **Retrofit – laminar flow aerators or flow restrictors**
- **Automatic on and off self-closing systems**
- **Infrared sensors and ultrasonic faucets**



# Showers

- **Retrofit - aerators or flow restrictors**
- **Replace with efficient showerhead (2.5 gpm or less)**
- **Practices**





# Toilets

- **Displacement devices (bags or bottles)**
- **Replace the flush valves with early closure device**
- **Dual-flush adapters**
- **Replace older tanks and valve-type toilets with more efficient models**



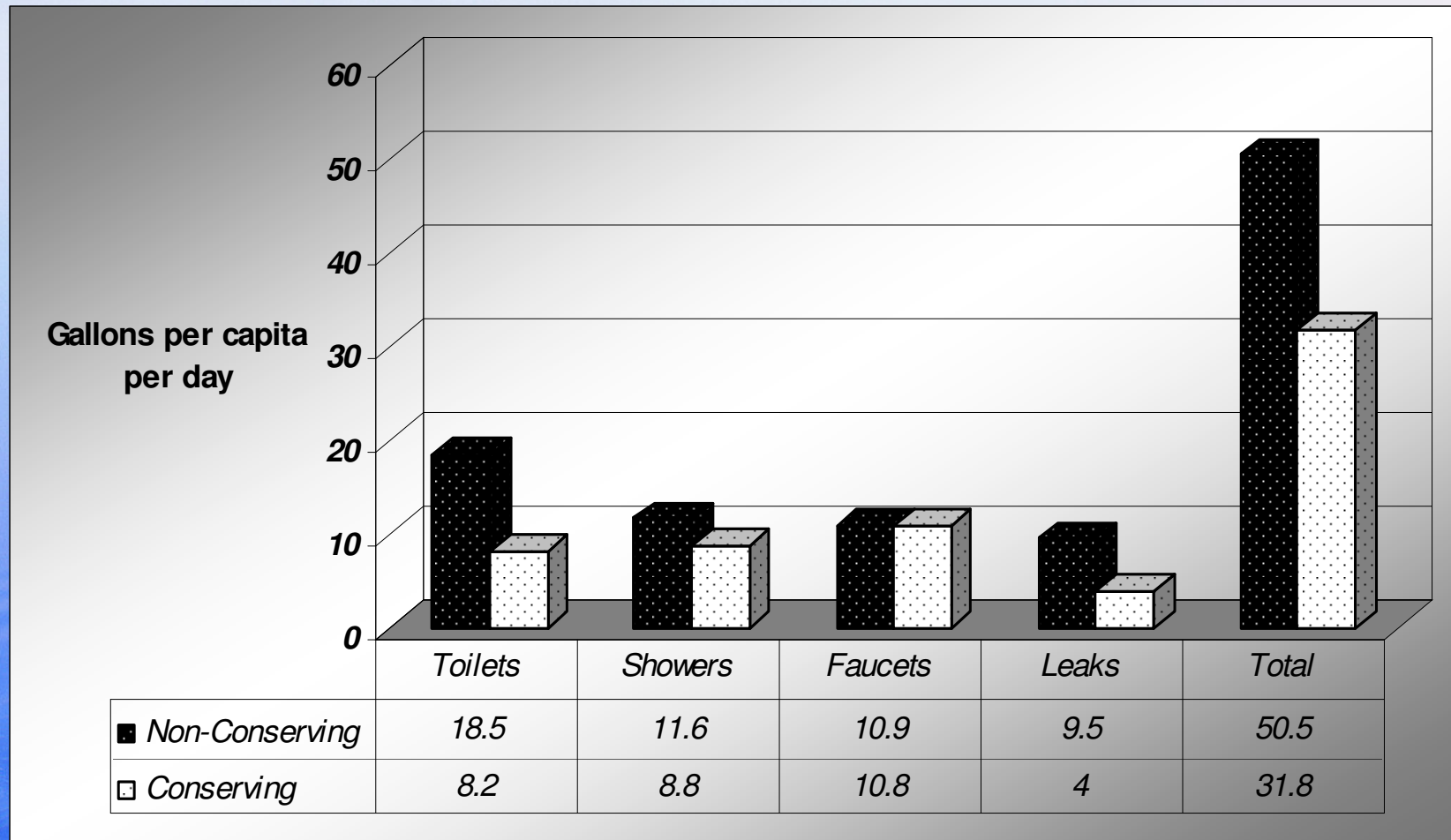
# Urinals

- **Retrofit siphonic jet urinals by installing timers**
- **For washout or washdown urinals retrofit or replace flushometer valve**
- **New models - ultralow-flush urinals or zero gpf non-water-using urinal**





# Water usage: conserving vs. non-conserving

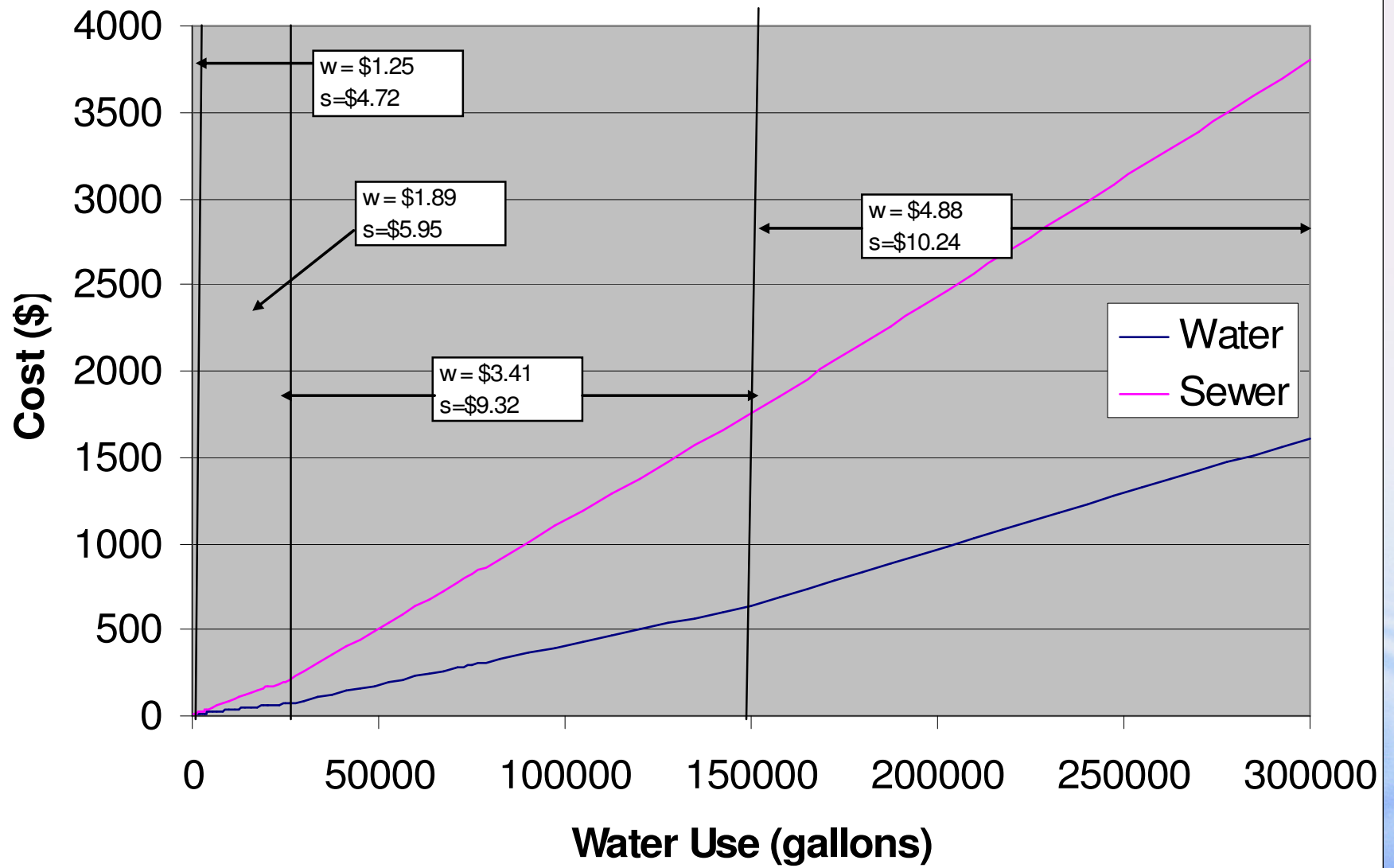


Source: adapted from Amy Vickers & Associates

# Variable Rates (Braintree)

	Water	Sewer
Base charge	\$11.25	\$11.25
0 - 3,750 Gallons (G)	\$1.25/HCF	\$4.72/HCF
3,750 - 26,250 G	\$1.89/HCF	\$5.95/HCF
26,250 - 150,000 G	\$3.41/HCF	\$9.32/HCF
> 150,000 G	\$4.88/HCF	\$10.24/HCF





# Estimated non-residential water Savings

	<b>Ave.</b>
<b>Wholesale Establishment</b>	<b>14250</b>
<b>Automotive Business</b>	<b>9000</b>
<b>Multiple-Use Facility</b>	<b>7250</b>
<b>Manufacturing Site</b>	<b>5750</b>
<b>Health-Care facility</b>	<b>5250</b>
<b>Office</b>	<b>5000</b>

**Figures in gallons/year/1.6 gpf toilet, replacing a 3.5- 5.5 gpf toilet**

Reference: CII ULFT Savings Study for California Urban Water conservation council – from Amy Vickers and associates



# Landscaping: Practices

- **Sweeping/vacuuming of surfaces**
- **Avoid excessive landscape fertilizing and pruning**
- **Regular weeding/ maintenance**
- **Mulching**



# Technological

- **Proper irrigation scheduling (timers)**
- **Soil moisture overrides on sprinkler systems**
- **Drip irrigation systems**
- **Proper siting and positioning of sprinklers (uniformity)**
- **Use of harvested water**





# **“Xeriscaping”**

- **Plant drought-resistant or native plants**
- **Minimize landscaping additions/alterations**
- **Design landscapes that require less water**









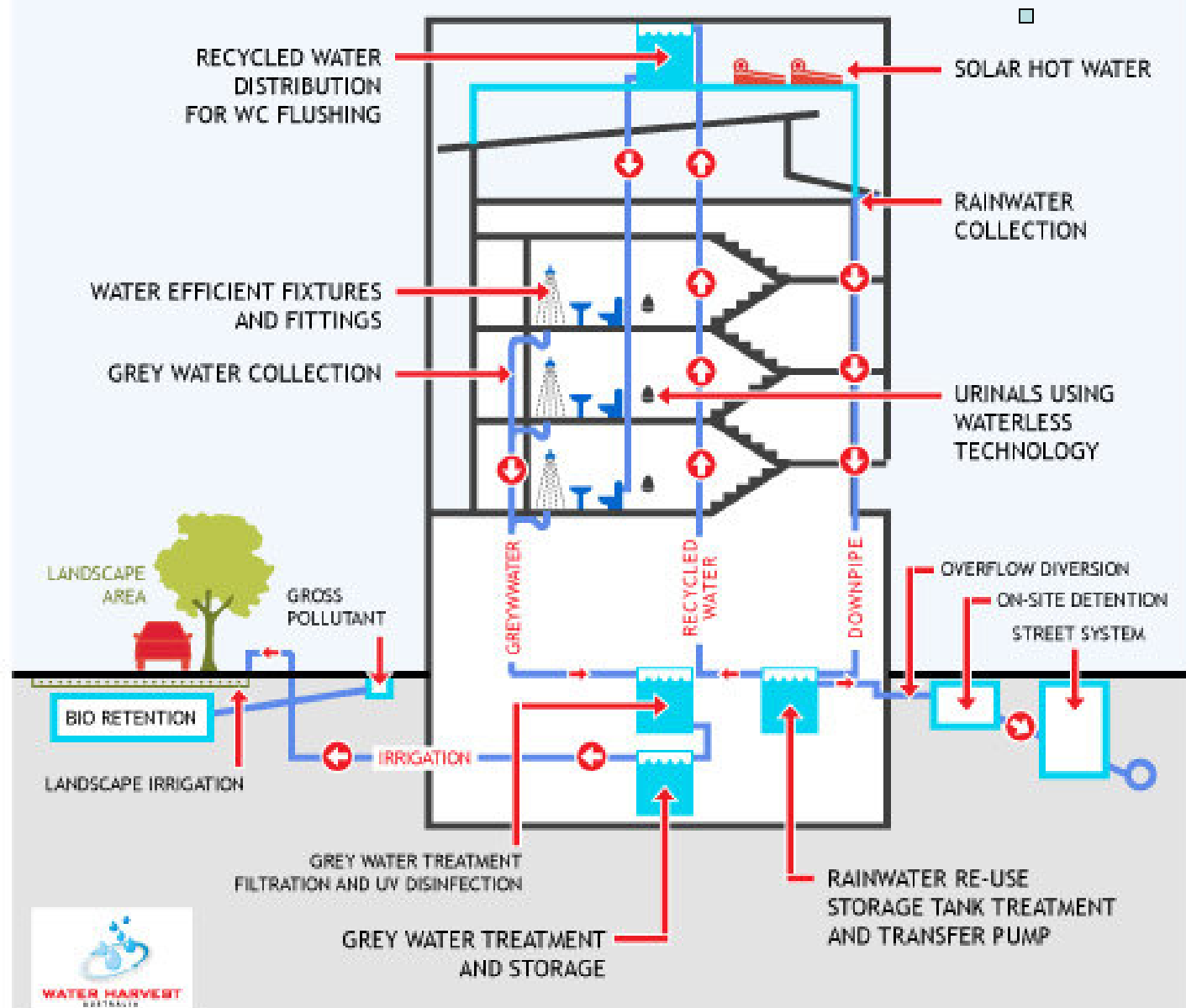
# Rainwater Harvesting

- Typically a supplement to water from other sources
- Increasing use in U.S.
- Harvesting system plus cisterns



# WATER HARVEST AUSTRALIA

## INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS - COMMERCIAL





# Cleaning

- **Sweeping/shoveling as alternative to hosing down surfaces**
- **Improve efficiency of cleaning equipment: 2 gpm vs. 5 gpm nozzle**
- **Higher pressure, lower volume cleaning equipment**
- **Steam cleaners for heavier jobs**
- **Scheduling of cleaning activities**
- **Sufficient collection receptacles**



# Costs and Drawbacks

- **Cost of conservation devices and their installation**
- **Transition period**
- **Resistance to water use habit changes**
- **Appearance differences (Landscaping)**



# Benefits: Fiscal

- **Reduced water and sewer**
- **Reduced energy costs for associated services**
- **Reduced landscape maintenance (and energy) costs**
- **Payback**

# **Benefits: Infrastructure**

- **Peak water demand reduction**
- **Smaller/ fewer water supply facilities**
- **Reduced need for construction of alternate supply systems**
- **Extended (landscaping and water supply) equipment life**
- **Improved safe yield and reliability of wells**
- **Reduced demand on wastewater treatment facilities**



# **Benefits: Intangibles**

- **Improved employee morale**
- **Setting community example**
- **Reduced water runoff/ soil erosion**
- **Reduced groundwater issues**
- **Improved plant diversity, habitat preservation, wetlands preservation**
- **Reduced air pollution/ carbon footprint**
- **Global warming effects**

# Useful Links/ Resources

➤ OTA Water Conservation :

[http://www.mass.gov/envir/ota/resources/water\\_conserv.htm](http://www.mass.gov/envir/ota/resources/water_conserv.htm)

➤ EPA Water Sense Program

<http://www.epa.gov/owm/water-efficiency/index.htm>

➤ MWRA Rate Survey:

[http://www.mwraadvisoryboard.com/Publications/Rate\\_Survey/2007\\_Survey.pdf](http://www.mwraadvisoryboard.com/Publications/Rate_Survey/2007_Survey.pdf)

➤ Vickers, A.: Handbook of Water Use and Conservation – (2001) Waterplow Press, Amherst, MA



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